

Please replace the paragraph at page 19, lines 3-13, with the following amended text:

a⁹ As a result, when the rotor is placed in the stator, the rotor shaft can be prevented from contacting the passing aperture of the frame. Also, even when the rotor shaft contacts the cylindrical sleeve section that extends in the passing aperture of the frame, the rotor shaft is not damaged because the cylindrical sleeve section is formed from a material that has a lower hardness than that of the rotor shaft. Also, even when the rotor shaft contacts the cylindrical sleeve section, metal powder is not generated. Therefore, for example, a lead screw section formed on the rotary shaft can avoid such metal powder. This would prevent various problems such as noise and malfunctions that may be caused by metal powder adhering to the lead screw section while the lead screw section is driven.

IN THE CLAIMS:

✓ Please cancel claims 1-9.

Please replace claims 10 and 14 with the following amended text:

a¹⁰ 10. (Amended) A motor comprising:
a stator;
a rotor disposed in the stator, the rotor having a rotor shaft that protrudes from at least one end of the stator;
a metal frame that supports the rotor shaft and that is affixed to one end face of the stator provided in the axial direction of the stator, the frame having a fixing surface to be affixed to the stator and a passing aperture in the fixing surface for passing the rotor shaft; and

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a cylindrical sleeve section for passing the rotor shaft provided at an edge of an aperture in the stator, wherein the cylindrical sleeve section extends into the passing aperture, and wherein the cylindrical sleeve section is formed from a material that has a lower hardness than that of the rotor shaft.

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14. (Amended) A motor comprising:

a stator having a coil bobbin comprising a resin member and an aperture section;

a rotor disposed opposite to the aperture section of the stator, the rotor having a metal rotor shaft that protrudes from at least one end of the stator;

a metal frame that supports the rotor shaft and affixed to one end face of the stator provided in the axial direction of the stator, the frame having a fixing surface to be affixed to the stator and a passing aperture for passing the rotor shaft, the passing aperture being disposed in a manner to overlap the aperture section of the coil bobbin for passing the rotary shaft; and

a yoke having pole teeth disposed opposite to the rotor, the yoke being assembled with the coil bobbin in one piece by an insert forming method, wherein the coil bobbin has a cylindrical sleeve section that is inserted in the passing aperture of the metal frame and formed integrally with the coil bobbin by a resin member at an edge of the aperture section of the stator.

Please add the following new claims 18-24.

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18. (New) A motor comprising:

a stator assembly; and

a frame; wherein the frame includes structure at a first end configured to hold a first end of a rotor shaft, and wherein the frame includes structure that defines a passing aperture configured for passage of the rotor shaft at a second end opposite the first end of the frame;

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wherein the stator assembly includes a sleeve section that defines a sleeve aperture configured for passage of the rotor shaft; and

wherein the sleeve section is configured for insertion in the passing aperture of the frame so that the sleeve aperture lies inside the passing aperture of the frame.

19. (New) The motor of claim 18, wherein the sleeve aperture of the sleeve section has an axial length that is generally the same as an axial length of the passing aperture of the frame.

20. (New) The motor of claim 18, wherein the sleeve aperture of the sleeve section has an axial length that is greater than the axial length of the passing aperture of the frame.

21. (New) The motor of claim 18, wherein an outer surface of the sleeve section has a convex section configured to engage a concave section in the frame to position the stator with respect to the frame.

22. (New) The motor of claim 18, wherein the structure of the sleeve section that defines the sleeve aperture is formed of a material that has a lower hardness than that of the rotor shaft.

23. (New) The motor of claim 22, wherein the structure of the sleeve section that defines the sleeve aperture is a resin material and the rotor shaft is formed of a metal.

24. (New) The motor of claim 18, wherein the stator assembly includes a coil bobbin and wherein the sleeve section formed integrally with the coil bobbin.